

immunize against life-threatening illnesses through agricultural products in a safe and effective manner.

Mr. Speaker, during the 107th Congress we successfully created a competitive merit-based grant program at the National Science Foundation to conduct bio genome research on crops that can be grown in developing countries. I strongly believe this program can make invaluable contributions to the fight against hunger, malnutrition, and disease by providing research grants to the U.S. institutions and scientists in developing countries to address their agricultural challenges.

It is my hope that trade disputes between the United States and the European Union and the African countries do not prevent this promising technology from benefiting ordinary Africans who face ongoing food shortages due to agricultural challenges such as pest, drought, and disease. Indeed, the continent may be able to reduce dependency on food aid and increase self-sufficiency through increased investment in generic engineering.

We cannot hope to combat poverty without winning the war on HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS epidemic has killed more people than all of the wars of this century combined, and it will leave 40 million children homeless and orphaned by the end of the next decade. The way to beat AIDS is not to ignore or deny it, but to actively prevent it. Countries such as Uganda and Senegal that have faced the threat squarely have begun to see reductions in their infection rates.

However, in order for these reforms to take place, Africa must have sustainable stability and peace. I have said repeatedly that our involvement in peacemaking in Afghanistan and Iraq, East Timor and elsewhere around the world is not an excuse for inaction in Africa. It is a challenge to do better. Crises in Congo, Liberia, or Sudan are serious roadblocks to the way of Africa's development, and ending them will be crucial to securing long-lasting prosperity.

One of the areas where the international community must improve is in developing the resources of our African partners—so that we can move together, quickly and effectively, to prevent and respond to crises.

Mr. Speaker, there is an Arab proverb that says, "He who drinks of African waters will drink again." Africa is too big to ignore, and too rich and too important to be the object of our pity. Africa matters. We will drink, and drink again.

Africans will determine their own fate, but our help can make a difference. Our support for democracy, conflict resolution, market reform and sustainable development—these policies serve our national interest and help give Africa hope.

#### LEAVE IRAQ TO THE IRAQIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GERLACH). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DUNCAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, it seems that every day we read about a young American soldier being killed in Iraq. Three were killed in a 24-hour period from Sunday to Monday. In its November 25 issue, "Fortune" magazine, long before the war started, said an American occupation would be "prolonged and expensive" and that it "could turn U.S. troops into sitting ducks for Islamic terrorists."

Unfortunately, this prediction has turned out to be deadly accurate. This past Saturday, the top of the front page of The Washington Post had a headline reading "Attacks By Iraqi's Growing Bolder." The next day a young American soldier was shot in the head at point blank range as he stood in line to buy a soft drink.

A few days ago, the leading Shiite cleric, the most respected figure of the largest population group in Iraq, demanded that the U.S. get out and leave Iraq to the Iraqis. It is so politically correct today and sounds so fashionable and intellectual to say that the U.S. will have to be in Iraq for several years and that it will not be easy and that we must be prepared for the sacrifice and the difficulties ahead.

Well, someone should ask why. Saddam Hussein was a very evil man, a tyrant, a dictator; but his total military budget was only about two-tenths of 1 percent of ours. He was no threat to us, as this 3-week battle, with almost no resistance, proved. Our military did a great job, as we all knew they would. Now we should bring them home.

President Eisenhower, as everyone knows, was a retired Army general, a graduate of West Point. He loved the military. Yet he warned us as strongly as he possibly could against what he call the military industrial complex. Pressured by this complex, we have now spent over \$100 billion on the operation in Iraq. The Congressional Budget Office originally estimated that a 3-month war followed by a 5-year occupation would cost us at least \$272 billion. Most estimate that we will stay in Iraq for 5 to 10 years, at a cost of 200 to \$300 billion, or more. And because we already face a \$400 billion deficit for this year, and hundreds of billions more in the years ahead, we will have to borrow the money to do all this. Once again, we should ask: Why?

Already we have had demonstrations by Iraqi soldiers demanding back pay, and similar demands from Iraqi retirees. Why should Americans taxpayers borrow hundreds of billions to pay the Iraqi military or Iraqi retirees to rebuild Iraq? We are jeopardizing the futures of our children and grandchildren. I believe our Founding Fathers would be shocked if they knew what we were doing today.

I remember reading a few years ago in The Washington Post that we had our troops in Haiti picking up garbage and settling domestic disputes. Later I read that we had our troops in Bosnia building latrines and giving rabies shots to Bosnian dogs. I have nothing

against the people in either Haiti or Bosnia, but they should pick up their own garbage and build their own toilets.

Now we are told that the military will build or rebuild 6,000 schools in Iraq and give free basic health care to any Iraqis who need it. We will stay in Iraq for many years, at great expense to U.S. citizens, because several large multinational companies will benefit from large contracts there. We will stay there because all the pressures and money and power and glory within the Department of Defense, the State Department, the National Security Council, and our intelligence agencies are to continue to do more and more in other countries.

These people are not seen as world statesmen and men and women of action unless we get involved in every dispute around the world. They never debate or discuss the merits of all this; they just label all opponents of an interventionist foreign policy as isolationist. However, whenever anyone uses this term, they are simply resorting to mindless name-calling.

Now I suppose we are going into the chaos in Liberia, as we have Haiti, Rwanda, Somalia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Iraq, and Lord knows where next.

What we really need are more Calvin Coolidges, more people in government who believe in a humble foreign policy. None of these countries were any threat to us. Should we now change the name of the Defense Department to the Department of Foreign Aid or the Department of International Social Work?

I believe in and have always supported a strong national defense, but I do not believe in massive foreign aid. Most of our foreign adventures are creating great resentment toward the U.S. around the world.

The Iraqi people may have hated Saddam Hussein, but they do not want Americans or our puppets running their country either. They have humongous oil wealth. Let them rebuild their own country. The only Iraqis who want us to stay there are the ones we are paying or who believe they can get money from us in the future.

Our first obligation should be to America citizens, and the lives of American soldiers should be precious to us. Let us bring our troops home before more and more of them are murdered. We can be friends with the Iraqi people without making our soldiers sitting ducks for Islamic terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, let us leave Iraq to the Iraqis.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO TOMAS SOTELO, JR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay a posthumous tribute to Tomas Sotelo, Jr.,

one of the fallen sons of the 18th Congressional District in Houston, Texas, whose funeral today was commemorated and celebrated by his family and friends and by the city and by those who loved him.

Tomas Sotelo, Jr., Army corporal, lost his life in Iraq on June 27, 2003, fighting for the values and virtues of this Nation. This young man, barely 21 years old, lost his life in battle. Today was his funeral at his beloved Reagan High School, and I had the honor of saluting him at that service.

But more than that, I think it is appropriate to come today to raise up this young man for he was well admired and respected. In getting to know his family during this very troubling and trying time, I can say they love this country; and this family gave the ultimate sacrifice, their loving baby son.

Corporal Sotelo is immediately survived by Mr. and Mrs. Tomas Sotelo, Sr.; his brother, Jose; and his sisters, First Lieutenant Flor Lopez and Erica. Sitting in their living room, I got to know the family and heard them talk about the love and friendship and fellowship that this family engaged in. I heard the mother tell me that she had spoken to her son just 3 days before his death, that he always told them that he missed them and he loved them. He was never far from their hearts and minds.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we be reminded as we stand in this body that we have an obligation to those young men and women who now are in Baghdad. We have an obligation to them to be reminded of their willingness without question to give the ultimate sacrifice, and we owe them not only the tribute and salute on the day of their death and funeral, we owe them a tribute as we conduct ourselves in determining the future that holds for this country and for Iraq.

I am told by Tomas' friends that he was a person of great humor, always lively and always engaging in some activity to make people smile or laugh. He loved Reagan High School, and graduated in the year 2000. He was a member of the ROTC. Let me say how proud I was to be able to have worked with the family to hold his funeral ceremonies at Reagan High School. I thank the Houston Independent School District for their courtesies in making every arrangement for that to be possible today.

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Let me acknowledge his grandparents, who traveled more than 24 hours by bus from Mexico to be with his family. And let me acknowledge the fact that though this family may not have had its original origins in this Nation, they stand equal to any of us by having given the ultimate sacrifice, the loss of their young and their most beloved son.

So, Mr. Speaker, it is with great humbleness, great sorrow that I ex-

press on behalf of the United States Congress our deepest sympathy, for on this day there are conflicting emotions, the emotions of having lost its fallen son and hero, a recipient of the Purple Heart and Bronze Medal for his heroic achievements, and, of course, the ultimate sacrifice. And yet I stand here representing the fact that this young man, this Army corporal, Tomas Sotelo, Jr., was a hero of the 18th Congressional District of the State of Texas and, yes, the Nation. And might I say as he was a member of the Howitzer Battery, Squadron 2, Armored Cavalry Regiment from Fort Polk, Louisiana, that as he lays with the angels, we will not forget him, and we will simply thank him and bid farewell to this young man, dying in the prime of his life, being reminded that we will never forget him and that we will continue to thank his family for the ultimate sacrifice that they made.

Might I say, Mr. Speaker, in closing that he remains a true American hero, and we will tell his story over and over again so the young people of his high school will know that a hero walked this way.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Army Corporal Tomas Sotelo, Jr., a hero to the people of the 18th Congressional District of Texas and to the people of the United States of America.

Corporal Sotelo died last week while valiantly serving his country in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Corporal Sotelo served his country as a member of the Howitzer Battery, 2nd Squadron, 2nd Armored Cavalry Regiment, from Fort Polk, LA. Corporal Sotelo is also a cherished resident of Houston, TX.

Since his days as a youth in Houston, Corporal Sotelo has been dedicated to serving Americans as a member of our uniformed services. He was a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Reagan High School in Houston, TX, where he received his high school degree. Dedicated service runs deep in the Sotelo family. Corporal Sotelo's sister is a First Lieutenant in the Armed Services as well.

As with every brave member of our military who has died in service to our country, the United States of America owes Corporal Sotelo an immeasurable debt of gratitude. His willingness to put himself at risk to create a world of peace will never be forgotten. He made the ultimate sacrifice by giving his life in service to our Nation during Operation Iraqi Freedom, and he has contributed immeasurably to the freedom and security of both Iraq and the world.

Corporal Sotelo epitomizes the best of the United States of America—bravery, selfless service, dedication, and honor. Corporal Sotelo possessed all of these attributes, and many more, in abundance. Corporal Sotelo's life and sacrifice should be celebrated by all Americans, and his contribution to this country should be remembered always. He will truly be missed.

To the family of Corporal Sotelo, I extend my deepest condolences and sorrow at the loss of their loved one. The memory of his bright life will remain an inspiration to all of us.

So today, Mr. Speaker, I ask every Member of Congress, and every American to join me in

paying tribute to the life and courage of Army Corporal Tomas Sotelo, Jr.—a true American hero.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GERLACH). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. KOLBE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GUTKNECHT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### SOCIAL SECURITY'S COMING CRISIS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about Social Security's coming crisis. The actuaries and trustees of the Social Security Administration have long understood, at least for the last 15 years, the challenges facing our Social Security program. With the impending retirement of the large baby-boom generation starting around 2012, there will be a shift in the proportion of workers paying into Social Security compared to those retirees drawing benefits. As a result, there will not be enough money as benefits going out will exceed taxes coming in by about 2015.

Recently I met with White House staff and political director Karl Rove to encourage Presidential leadership and Republicans and Democrats in Congress to deal with the coming crisis. It is easy to put off. There is even a greater need to face up to the Social Security problem now with the probability of more money being spent for a very expensive prescription drug benefit that probably is going to be added to Medicare.

Let me talk about what is happening to the population 65 years old and older. It is going to increase from currently 37 million today to 75 million in 2035 and to 95 million by 2075, so a huge increase in the number of retirees while the birth rate is going down, so fewer workers to pay their in taxes to cover those benefits. This population will grow much faster than the workers due to increased life expectancy for seniors and lower birth rates. Because Social Security is a pay-as-you-go system, with workers' payroll taxes going immediately to pay benefits to seniors, these demographic changes are going to lead to the program's insolvency in a little over 10 years unless something is done.

The options for Social Security are straightforward, I think. We can increase payroll taxes, which are already